

THE WAR.

"LET THE RALLYING WORD, THROUGH ALL THE DAY, BE 'LIBERTY OR DEATH.'"

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1812.

No. 18.

THE WAR,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
BY S. WOODWORTH & CO.

No. 473 Pearl, late Magazine-Street, N. Y. C.

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

PAID QUARTERLY—IN ADVANCE.

AFFAIRS OF THE WAR.

Washington City, Oct. 12

FROM THE WESTERN ARMY.

The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city contains the latest authentic information of the movements of the western army:

Chillicothe, Oct. 6.

Colonel James Dunlap, who returned last evening from St. Mary's, reports that an express arrived at that place to gen. Harrison from gen. Winchester, urging him to repair immediately to Fort Defiance; that H. marched with all expedition at the head of 2500 or 3000 mounted riflemen. The express stated that gen. Winchester was at or near Fort Defiance with about 300 Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, and that a body of Indians and British, amounting to about 2500 or 3000, with six pieces of artillery, lay encamped about 3 miles distance. Winchester was hourly expected to attack.

Meadville, Sept. 22.

LATE FROM DETROIT.

Mr. William Magaw arrived here yesterday afternoon from Detroit, which place he left last Saturday afternoon. He states that all the cannon and ammunition taken at Detroit are removed. That Detroit is now garrisoned by one hundred British regulars, and that there are not more than 50 at Malden. About 8 days ago two Indians came into Detroit with a letter, which they found on an express whom they intercepted and killed, and which had been sent by the commander of Fort Wayne to gen. Harrison, requesting succors, and stating that his situation was critical. The British commander on the receipt of the letter immediately sent about one thousand Indians, who had arrived at Detroit since its surrender, with a few regulars, to attack the fort; since which time they had not been heard of. The Indians who were at the surrender of Detroit have almost all been sent down to Fort Erie. The British, he states, have no expectation of being able to hold Detroit. The inhabitants of Detroit are in a wretched situation. The savages can no longer be restrained by the British from acts of violence.

Taking the above circumstances together, there can be little doubt that we shall in a few days hear of warm work between our patriotic army under Harrison and the army of the allies (British and Indians). Whether their forces are headed by a British or the Indian general we have not heard; but we doubt not that a good account will be rendered of them if they should be brought to action.

Pittsburgh, (Penn.) Oct. 9.

By the express post from Portage, the headquarters of gen. Wadsworth, about 30 miles from Cleveland, we are happy in having it in our power to contradict the report in circulation of the defeat and massacre of a detachment from gen. Perkin's command at the river Huron. The circumstances related to us, and which may be depended upon, are as follows: Gen. Perkins had detached capt. Cotton, with a party of 90 men, to the peninsula of Sandusky, to secure some salt said to be there: on the arrival of the party they discovered some Indians, whom they immediately attacked—the Indians retired until they were joined by another party, when a brisk fight took place, and had it not been for some misunderstanding of the orders, it is probable the whole of the Indians would have been killed and taken, as our men had outflanked and nearly surrounded them—it is, however, satisfactory to add, that the Indians were beaten, several scalps taken, and, although the number killed could not be correctly ascertained, there is no doubt but their loss greatly exceeded ours, which was six killed and 10 wounded, none of them dangerously. Capt. Cotton had returned to camp.

It is with pleasure we add, that the report of Mr. James Root, who formerly resided in this town, he is killed in the battle, is not true. He has returned unhurt, and his conduct and bravery are spoken of in the highest terms of approbation.

The detachment of 2000 men, ordered by the governor from the militia of this state, to rendezvous at this place, on the 20th inst. have been encamped for several days on the banks of the Allegany river. On Tuesday last they elected Richard Crooks, of Washington county, brigadier-general; Joel Ferree, of Allegany county, and Robert Patterson, of Fayette county, colonels. It is said they will march on Sunday to join gen. Harrison, whose headquarters, we understand, is at Wooster, in Ohio.

Canandaigua, Oct. 13.

Two vessels retaken from the British. On Thursday night last, Lt. Elliott, U. S. States navy agent on the Niagara, with three boats, manned by American tars and volunteers, went over to Fort Erie, with a view of cutting out two vessels, (the Adams and Caledonia) which lay under the guns of the fort. The object was accomplished, and the Americans were returning with the two prizes, and endeavoring to run them down between the American shore and Squaw Island, (a little below Black Rock) when one of them (the Adams) grounded on a sand-bar at the head of the island; and the British, on the other shore of the river, opened a heavy fire on them from their battery, in the hope of destroying or rendering them useless, which they continued during the next day. We had 2 or 3 men killed, and a few wounded. Among the killed, we lament to number Major CUYLER, (Aid to Maj. Gen.

Hall). He was approaching the beach on horseback when a grape shot, from the British battery, cut off his hand, entered his abdomen, and came out near the backbone. He instantly fell.

The Adams is a brig, mounting 14 guns; the Caledonia, a schooner, richly laden with peltry—both taken from us at the surrender of Detroit. There were about 80 men taken with the vessels, many of whom were American prisoners, late of Gen. Hull's army, who were the next morning to have been sent off for Quebec. A happy deliverance.

The valor in this achievement is equalled only by its importance as a step towards securing the command of Lake Erie.

P. S. After preparing the above, the mail arrived last evening, by which we received a letter from Buffalo, dated on Saturday. It enables us to add, that it being impossible to get the Adams off the bar, she was burnt on Friday evening—that the number of prisoners exceeds 100. The letter concludes thus—"you have no conception of the general sorrow which pervades the army on account of the gallant CUYLER's death. He was interred here to-day with military honors."

We have a rumor, that a few days ago a number of American boats, laden with guns, ammunition, &c. with some U. S. troops, set round the Oswego for Niagara, were chased by a vessel of the enemy, which drove them into Oak Orchard Creek, which is 35 miles above the mouth of Genesee river, and 40 below the Niagara.

The loss of maj. CUYLER, in the affair of Buffalo, as stated among the events of the war in our columns of this day, is an event for which his family and friends can be consoled only by the reflection, that he fell in performing his duty to his country. He was universally esteemed, and deservedly so; for he possessed that warmth of feeling which is the brightest ornament of valor, that spirit of liberality and frankness which is a virtue in every breast, but pre-eminently so in the bosom of a soldier. It is sweet to die for one's country, has been the language of poetry and of patriotism in every age; but the death of the brave has perhaps never been more happily celebrated in song, than in the beautiful little ode of Collins, which is too appropriate to the present occasion not to be recalled to the recollection of our readers.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
With all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

"By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung:
There Honor comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

L. A. Ref.

From the Ogdensburg Palladium, of Oct. 6.

On Friday last, about forty British boats came up the river St. Lawrence. They arrived at Jonstown about sunset, escorted by 2 gun-boats. On their leaving Jonstown for Prescott, (opposite this place) a heavy cannonade was opened from the batteries at Prescott upon this village, which continued for two hours, in order to cover the boats in proceeding to Prescott from Jonstown. The fire was returned in a very spirited manner from our batteries, until it was perceived that long shots made but very little effect. On Saturday morning, the boats were discovered to be in the harbor of Prescott, and early in the morning the enemy recommenced a heavy fire on this place, from 12's, 9's, and 6 pounders, which Gen. Brown thought proper not to answer. The fire continued for half an hour. The enemy were busily engaged all day in preparing their boats for something more serious; and about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, 25 boats, aided by 2 gun-boats, mounted with 9 pounders, moved up the river from Prescott, about three fourths of a mile, and then tacked and made for this place. As soon as they altered their course, all the cannon on the batteries at Prescott opened a fire on this village, which was not answered till the boats had advanced about the middle of the river, when our batteries commenced a tremendous cannonade upon them, which after about an hour, caused the enemy to return to Prescott in great confusion.

From the judicious arrangements made by Col. Benedict, Capt. Forsyth, Capt. Griffin, Major Dimock, Adj. Hottchkiss, Capt. Hubbard, Capt. Benedict, Capt. McNitt and others, of the troops under their command, as directed by Gen. Brown, had the enemy attempted a landing an immense slaughter must have ensued. No person could have been more attentive than Gen. Brown, through the whole action. Praise is also due to his field, staff, and commissioned officers.

By this action the British are taught, that 400 Yankees will not decline a combat when attacked by 1000 of their troops. Col. Lethbridge and Breckenridge, led the British in person.

Although several hundred 12, 9 and 6lb shot were thrown into this village, we are happy to inform our readers, that not a single person was either killed or wounded, and very little damage done to our village. From several deserters we learn, that a number were killed and several severely wounded on board the boats—that one of their batteries gave way, by which circumstance a 12 pounder was dismounted, and that one of their iron 9's burst and mortally wounded a number of those who were managing the piece.

BATTLE OF QUEENSTON.

From the Gazette office, Albany, Oct. 20.

The following is the most accurate account we have been able to obtain of the late attack on the British at Queenston, by the American troops.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th inst. Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, at the head of 300 militia, and Lieut. Col. Christie, at the head of 300 regulars of the 13th regiment, embarked in boats to dislodge the British from the heights of Queenston. They crossed under cover of a battery of two eighteen and two

six pounders. Their movement was discovered almost at the instant of their departure from the American shore. The detachments landed under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. Col. Van Rensselaer received a wound through his right thigh soon after landing, but proceeded on until he received two other flesh wounds in his thigh and the calf of one of his legs, and a severe contusion on one of his heels, when he ordered the detachments to march on and storm the first battery, and was himself carried off the field. The order for storming was gallantly executed, and a severe conflict ensued. Lieut. Col. Christie received a wound in the hand, but got over the works. At this time both parties were reinforced. The enemy soon gave way and fled in every direction. Major General Van Rensselaer crossed over to sustain the attack, and ascended the heights of Queenston, where he was attacked with great fury by several hundred Indians, who were, however, soon routed and driven into the woods. The reinforcements ordered over from the American side began to move tardily, and finally stopped. This induced the major-general to return in order to accelerate their movements. He mounted a horse, and used every exertion in his power to urge on the reinforcements, but in vain, whereupon the general perceiving that a strong reinforcement was advancing to support the British, ordered a retreat, but before the order reached Brigadier-General Wadsworth, the battle was renewed by the enemy with great vigor and increased numbers, which compelled the Americans, whose strength and ammunition were nearly exhausted by hard fighting for eleven hours, and with very little intermission, to give way. The number of killed is considerable on both sides, but the Americans have lost many prisoners, including about sixty officers, most of whom are wounded. Among the prisoners are Lieut. Colonels Scott, Christie, and Fenwick of the United States troops, Gen. Wadsworth and Col. Stranahan of the militia. Major-General Brock of the British is among the slain, and his aide-camp mortally wounded. The whole number of the Americans said to have been engaged is about 1600, of which 900 were regular troops and 700 militia.

On the 14th, an arrangement was made between major-general Van Rensselaer and Gen. Sheafe, for the liberation of all the militia prisoners on parole, not to serve during the war.

The following, from the Albany Register Extra, contains some additional particulars:

A large body of the enemy got behind a stone guard-house, in which was mounted a pair of heavy ordnance. Two eighteen pounders were directed against it, which raked them severely; and at the 8th shot tumbled up a heap of men, and dismounted one gun. They fled behind Judge Hamilton's store-house; but our eighteens raked them from thence, and they fled. By this time, about 10 o'clock, the enemy's fire, except one gun, out of reach, was silenced, and victory seemed complete. The general had passed over to the Heights, but sent back to urge on the troops which were passing over to head the columns.

At this time, however, the enemy received a reinforcement of several hundred of Chippewa Indians, and commenced an attack with

great fury. The rifle and the bayonet had scarcely put them to rout, and drove them to the woods, when they were joined by a large reinforcement of regulars from Fort George. They renewed the attack, and the conflict became tremendous. It lasted about half an hour, when our valiant Spartan band, who had waded through blood, anticipating victory, being exhausted in strength and ammunition, were obliged to yield the day. They had fought eleven hours, without intermission.

Many have fallen, many lie wounded; and the British have many prisoners; but on this head, we have not sufficient particulars to enter into details.

Col. Van Rensselaer's wounds are severe, but he is on the recovery. Brock, the British general, is certainly slain.

THE WAR.

NEW-YORK:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1812.

BATTLE OF QUEENSTON.

In recording this unfortunate event, we have but one consolation to offer our readers, which is, that our troops, by their courage in storming the British batteries, have conferred the highest reputation on the American arms. Col. Christie, of this city, and his regiment, have done themselves immortal honor, by driving at the point of the bayonet the British 49th [some accounts say 42d] veteran regiment, which acquired so much reputation in Egypt. But while we do justice to the heroism of our brave soldiers, we lament that so much blood should have been spilt in vain. It is indeed mortifying, that owing to mismanagement, 700 of our regulars and two or three thousand militia, should be captured from us by the enemy, without one single object of the war being attained. Of what advantage to the country is it, that we have killed a number of the enemy, and had a number of our own countrymen killed and taken prisoners? If it is the determination of the government to attempt the reduction of Canada, something like a system should be pursued in the operations of the army. It is in vain to think of accomplishing the object by sending detachments of one or two thousand men at a time. To ensure success, a vigorous attack on several places should be made at the same time, with a competent force. By these means the enemy would be distracted, and prevented from drawing reinforcements from several posts to one point of attack.

FROM HALIFAX.

By the arrival at Boston of the cartel ship Fawn, captain Harris, we are furnished with the following intelligence from that quarter:

A Halifax paper of the 9th inst. gives the result of Capt. Dacres' trial for surrendering his ship to the Constitution. He has been honorably acquitted—but the opinion of the court is tinged with that spirit of illiberality and injustice which is the most prominent feature in the British character. It avers, "that the loss of the masts of the Guerriere was occasioned more by their defective state, than from the fire of the enemy, though so greatly superior in guns and men; and that the crew, while prisoners, were offered high bribes to enter into the land and sea-service of the U. S." It is truly astonishing, that the Guerriere's masts should so suddenly have got into such a "defective state;" as it will be recollected that when the British squadron chased the Constitution a short time previous, the Guerriere was the headmost ship, and had every inch of canvass set that it was possible to spread upon her masts and yards. The fact

is, that the naval reputation of Britain must be maintained "at home," even if it can only be done at the expense of honor and truth. Their statement, that the British seamen "were offered high bribes to enter into the service of the U. S.," we believe to be wholly false.

It is again affirmed in Halifax, that Admiral Warren has powers to negotiate with the United States.

The frigates *Statira*, *Eolus*, *Belvidera*, and *Orpheus*, and brig *Emulous*, had arrived from a cruise; brig *Recruit* from Bermuda, and brig *Mutine*, from England; and the *St. Domingo*, 74, and *Alicia*, 64, had sailed on a cruise on our coast.

The British frigate *Barbadoes*, of 28 guns, on her passage from Bermuda to Newfoundland, struck on the N. W. bar of Sable Island, and was completely lost. The captain and crew, with the exception of one man, were saved. The sch. *Emeline*, with a cargo of sugar, and sloop *Swift*, with rum, went ashore the same time—crews saved. The *Barbadoes* had 145,000l. sterling in cash—the casks having buoys, the frigate *Maidstone* had sailed from Halifax to get it up.

The *Fawn* brought out 506 prisoners from Halifax, and left nearly as many there.

FROM ENGLAND.

London dates to the 4th September are received. Mr. Russell, American charge des affaires at the court of St. James, has addressed a circular letter to our consuls at the different ports of Great Britain, informing them that their functions have ceased.

The following article from a late London paper, will serve to show in what a contemptuous light the British naval officers hold our gallant little navy. A few more such lessons as they have received from the *Constitution*, will teach them to pay a proper respect to their equals, at least, if not their superiors:

"We are happy to add that there is a great probability of the redoubtable Commodore Rodgers being overtaken by our cruisers, as appears by the following extract of a letter from an officer on the Newfoundland station:

*"Shannon: Banks of
Newfoundland, Aug. 4th."*

"We yesterday boarded a vessel that had just passed the American squadron, commanded by the redoubtable Com. Rodgers. By her we have been informed of the course they were steering, and they cannot now be more than 10 miles ahead of us. The American squadron consists of 5 frigates, a sloop of war, and a brig. We have the *Africa* of 64 guns, *Eolus*, *Belvidera*, *Guerriere*, and *Shannon* frigates, as fine vessels as ever swam, particularly the *Guerriere*. As "we love the Americans dearly," you may expect the American squadron at Plymouth very soon. We have taken a man-of-war brig (the *Nautilus*), and burnt 20 ships."

In this letter we see that the *Guerriere* is represented to be the finest vessel in the squadron. And on a former occasion, when a rumor reached London that the *Guerriere* had been captured by an American frigate, it was discredited by the editor of the *London Courier*, who observed, that "there was not a frigate in the American navy able to cope with the *Guerriere*." But now that this boasted ship has been totally destroyed by an American frigate, without being materially injured herself, we have not the least doubt but that an attempt

will be made in England to misrepresent the affair, as has already been done in Halifax.

The following is the latest estimate of the British naval force:

There are now in commission 723 ships of war, of which 158 are of the line, 20 from 50 to 44 guns. 141 frigates, 147 sloops of war, 9 bombs and fire ships, 149 armed brigs, 42 cutters, 34 armed schooners. Besides which, there are preparing for service 71 sail of the line, building 32, together with a proportion of all the other descriptions; making the grand total of 1010 ships of war, of which 260 are of the line."

NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

A merchant in New-Bedford, has received a letter from his correspondents in Liverpool, (Messrs. Cropper, Benson & Co.) dated Aug. 22, informing, that on application to Messrs. Thomas Dickison & Co. London, for advice respecting the disposal of his ship and cargo, they received for answer the following, as the substance of an Order in Council, passed Aug. 11, but which they observed, had not been gazetted.

"Goods on board American vessels, laden in British ports, or consigned to British ports, to be delivered to laders or consignees, on affidavit made in Court of Admiralty, that such goods are not American property; and on bail being given to pay freight into court and to answer any proceedings which may be commenced in court within three months.

"American vessels destined to any port of this country, and brought into any other British port, to be removed to destined port at the risk of consignees of cargo, and to deliver their cargoes as above.

"No American property now in litigation, to be restored; no proceeds of property already restored, shall be paid to claimant, but shall be paid into court until further orders.

"All freight due to Americans, to be paid into court, except when bail is given as above."

Savannah, Georgia, October 8.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The following is extracted from a letter from a gentleman of respectability, in St. Mary's, to another in this city, dated October 3:

"I have this moment, received a letter from capt. Woodruff, of the United States army, of which the following is an extract:

"October 1, 1812.

"I have scarce time to inform you, col. Newman, with a detachment of Georgia volunteers to the number of one hundred and seventeen men, had an action with the Indians, last Sunday, within a few miles of Lochaway town. Their numbers were at least equal to Newman's. In their first attack, which commenced at ten o'clock and lasted until three o'clock in the evening, Newman repeatedly charged them, and they as often retreated. A little after sunset, another attack was made; but five platoons soon put an end to that. His situation is truly a critical one: his wounded will neither permit him to advance nor retreat.

"He has sent to col. Smith for assistance, which I fear, cannot be given in time. Capt.

John Williams expired yesterday (God bless him)—he was a brave and honest man."

Other letters are in town which state, that thirty Indians were found dead on the field of battle, and amongst them, Pain, their king.

Newman, is said to have one killed and ten wounded.

NAVAL & MARINE MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED.

At New-York, privateer schr. *Marengo*, from a cruise, with her 6th prize, the British brig *Concord*, of London, from Teneriffe, laden with wine; 4 other of her prizes arrived safe, and another, the brig *Lord Sheffield*, she burnt, after taking out whatever was valuable. British schr. *Adela*, laden with sugar, prize to the *Rosamond* of this port. The *Adela* was under Spanish colors, ut a British register was found in a double-bottomed lantern. Privateer *Teazer*, from Portland. British frigate *Junon*, from Halifax, with dispatches; and also, the British packet *Swiftsure*, 46 days from England, including 19 days from Halifax, with two mails and dispatches for the secretary of state. American brig *Havanna Packet*, from Gibraltar, with 30,000 dollars in specie. Cartel brig *Isabella*, capt. Zuck, in 17 days from St. Croix. Captain Z. informs, that provisions were very scarce. Flour \$32, corn meal and lumber equally high.

We further learn by capt. Z. and his passengers, that at Barbadoes, flour was \$40. At St. Thomas, 30 to 32 dolls. and at Tortola, \$35, and very scarce in all the above islands, and the inhabitants almost in a state of starvation.

We also learn, that a British homeward bound fleet of merchantmen, were to rendezvous at St. Thomas on the 18th of October, at which island were 2 brigs of war badly maimed, as was the case with all the British ships of war in the West-Indies, and the crews sickly.

At Philadelphia, Spanish brig *San Antonio*, from Guernsey, prize to the *Marengo*, of New-York, captured on suspicion of her being British property.

At Boston, cartel ship *Fawn*, from Halifax, with 506 prisoners—spoke at the mouth of the harbor, going in, ship *Amazon*, of Baltimore, a prize.

Capt. Handley, and part of his crew, late of the ship *Nabby*, of Wiscasset, have arrived at Boston. The *Nabby* was 20 days out of Bonavista, when she foundered at sea, Aug. 25, lat. 25. long 59—previous to her foundering, she experienced a severe gale from N. E. to S. E. and lost her topmasts and chief mate, Nehemiah Harding—the captain and crew consisting of 9 persons, took to their boat, with only 10 gallons of water, and one small hag of bread, and stood for Porto Rico, where they arrived after 9 days' suffering. She was owned by Moses Carlson, esq. of Wiscasset.

At Charleston, privateer schooner *Rosamond*, capt. Campan, belonging to New-York, from a cruise. Aug. 21, captured British brig *Roebeck*, capt. Valpey, from St. Bartholomews for 1 Jersey, cargo, rum. 22d, lat. 37, 42, long. 65, 19, was chased by a British gun brig—hove overboard 6 carronades, 12 pounders, anchor and cable, boats, and started a number casks of water. Sept. 14, lat. 19, 37, long. 61, 24, was chased by a British two decker—outsailed her very easy. 17, in sight of Maraque, captured British schr. *Adele*, capt. Galloway, from Martinique, bound to Halifax. 24, in sight of Lagaira, on Spanish Main, was chased by a British frigate, who fired from 40 to 50 shot at us, some going over and other falling short of us. In firing our stern chaser, a 9 pounder, it burst and shattered the legs of John Vangor and John Lewis so bad, that the former died immediately after—the latter now lies dangerously ill—also, wounded a number of the crew severely. 17th, captured British schr. *Antelope*, capt. Depool of Curacao, from St. Thomas bound to Curacao.

At Lynn, British ship *Favorite*, Byass, of Liverpool, ballasted with grindstones and whetstones, armed with 2 guns; and British brig *Sir John Moore*, of Dublin, with 6 puncheons of rum and 82 chairs, 177 tons burthen, both prizes to the privateer *Industry*, Mudge, of Lynn, 4 guns and 35 men.

At Philadelphia, British schooner *Single Cap*, prize to the privateer *Milda*, of Philadelphia.

SAILED.

From New-London, privateer *Tartar*, of New-York, on a cruise; also, privateer *Joel Barlow*, of New-London, on a cruise.

From Philadelphia, privateer *Revenge*, on a cruise.

For the War.

UNITED STATES HUSSAR.

Hark! the brazen trumpet's call,
Bids us prepare for wars;
Haste, buckle on your sabres all,
United States Hussars.

'Tis honor makes the soldier brave,
While cowards skulk afar,
You'll wear the laurels to the grave,
United States Hussar.

May he who first this name defiles,
Or would its honor mar,
Be laid by you on funeral piles,
United States Hussar.

Come, armed phalanx, we are one,
Advance Jove's thundering car,
Remember you are Freedom's son,
United States Hussar.

Our country calls, we must away,
And bear in hearts our fair,
Should we return, they'll greeting say,
United States Hussar.

Hark! the trumpet's second call,
Bids us prepare for wars,
Haste, buckle on your sabres all,
United States Hussars.

D. B. V.

For the War.

THE HOST THAT FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

Arm! arm, ye brave, and nobly join,
The sons of freedom's valiant line,
Columbia's heroes now combine,
To guard the shores of liberty.

No slavery guides our warlike band,
But brother strikes a brother's hand,
And Fathers join, and wide expand,
The host that fight for liberty.

The fair your martial spirits trace,
And proudly view your martial grace;
And rosy wreaths shall twine, to place
On those that guard our liberty.

Ye heroes then, who bravely fight
For country and extended right,
On you the blessings ever light,
Of freedom, love and liberty.

D. B. V.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Utica, October 2, 1812.

It having been communicated to the commander in chief, that a large number of patriotic citizens of the county of Albany, having associated for the purpose of forming a regiment of volunteers, under and pursuant to the act of congress, passed the sixth day of February last, and the act supplementary thereto, and that it would facilitate the formation and organization of the said regiment, if the field officers, chosen by the said association, were brevetted: The commander in chief highly approving the patriotic proceedings of the said association of volunteers, hereby organizes the same into a regiment, and brevets and assigns

Sebastian Visscher to be Colonel, and William Yates to be major of the said regiment, who are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the commander in chief.

J. W. LIVINGSTON, Aid-de-camp.

ALBANY, 8TH OCTOBER 1812.

In pursuance of the above order from his excellency the commander in chief, all persons who are willing at this eventful crisis to volunteer their services in support of our common country, are requested to organize themselves into companies, in order to form the said regiment without delay, and report themselves to lieutenant col. Mills, with the names of the privates so enrolled and the officers appointed to command such companies; it is requested that it may be done as expeditiously as possible, as the country requires their immediate service.

S VISSCHER.

N. B. In addition to the pay and rations allowed by the United States, a very considerable sum of money has been subscribed by a number of patriotic citizens of this city for the subsistence of the said regiment.

MILITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

A NEWLY INVENTED CAMP TENT.

From a Scotch paper.

As every man which is calculated to lessen the privations and add to the comforts of our brave soldiers while exposed to all the hardships of war, must be gratifying to every lover of his country, we have particular pleasure in laying before our readers the following description of a Portable Camp Tent, invented by Mr. Nicholson, Adjutant of the northern military district, and which we are persuaded will be found to possess so many advantages as will entitle the inventor to the gratitude of the army, and the approbation of the government.

In its appearance Mr. Nicholson's tent resembles an officer's marquee more than the one now in use. It is square at the top, distended by four ramrods, and supported by a musket in the centre, stretching out as it approaches the ground, and covering a space of 7 feet by 7, affording ample room for four men to sit or lie down. The covering is made of canvass, and divided into four sections, one of which is carried by each of the four men by whom it was last occupied, each section being so contrived as to answer the purpose of an excellent cloak, sufficiently large to secure their arms and accoutrements from the injuries of the weather, while it scarcely adds 2 pounds weight to the burden of each when rolled up and appended to a knapsack.

To make a section answer the purpose of a cloak in any climate, a lining made of Scotch blanketing may be added to or taken from it at pleasure, and this addition will serve the double purpose of an almost impenetrable cloak by day, and a comfortable covering by night, while it supersedes the necessity of and is much lighter than a great coat.

NEWLY INVENTED HOWITZER.

From a French paper,

Of all the discoveries honorable to the corps of artillery, from the days of gen. Gribeauval down to our time, no one has been more deserving of praise than that of Villantroy's Howitzer, so called from the name of its inventor, late colonel of artillery.

This Howitzer shoots a shell to the distance of 3000 toises,* or one French league and an half. The corps of artillery of the imperial guard, having been ordered by his excellency the minister of war, to make the proper experiments with this new invented piece, the order was executed at the polygon of La Fere, under the direction of gen. d'Anville, commandant of the school, together with the inventor M. Villantroy. The result of these experiments surpassed every possible expectation. They had been for a long time announced and expected; hence the curiosity of an amazing crowd of spectators had been excited, all eager to see the effects of this new and extraordinary war engine, the bare dimensions of which affrighted the eye. Without further description, it is enough to say, that the piece and carriage weigh ten thousand kilogrammes,† and notwithstanding its enormous weight, is as easily managed as the common *gammur mortar*, and requires no greater number of men to work it. This singular advantage is owing to the particular construction of the carriage, said to have been invented by Mr. Thitton, a colonel of marine artillery, and improved by Mr. de Villantroy.

The charge of this howitzer is 45 pounds of powder; the weight of the shell 180 pounds. It was tho't that such an excessive charge would produce a most dreadful detonation; but it was found that the explosion is less than that of all other mortars hitherto known—which probably proceeds from the particular form of the piece. The projectile takes from 36 to 40 seconds to run over its curb. The greatest height of the throw, is of six hundred toises or thereabouts. But the eye cannot (on account of the swiftness and elevation of the shell) discover it in the space.

After this discovery, it may be truly said, that French artilleryists, who it appears have advanced rapidly to the greatest possible perfection, have found means of shooting their projectiles to a distance unknown to all other artilleryists. The range of this howitzer exceeds by twelve hundred toises that of the *Congreve rockets*; and it is well known that our artilleryists, after having found out the construction of those rockets, improved upon the discovery, and that now they can throw them to a greater distance than the English themselves.

* The toise is six feet six inches English.

† The kilograme is little more than two pounds.

NORTH-WESTERN ARMY.

The following extract of a letter from Chillicothe, dated October 10, received in Philadelphia, furnishes the latest intelligence from the army under gen. Harrison:

"The news is now, that on the night of the 2d inst. the British and Indians retreated from Fort Defiance; that the next morning, our infantry pursued them, and that general Harrison, with 2000 mounted riflemen, started for the purpose of getting before them and cutting off their retreat to Detroit." God speed them!

The keel of a 32 gun frigate has been laid at Sacket's Harbor; it is said she is to be launched in 60 days. Government, it is said, have purchased all the private vessels on Lake Ontario. It is to be hoped that the naval superiority of the British on the Lakes will shortly be at an end.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
Brock University - University of Toronto Libraries

<http://archive.org/details/warv1n18wood>

